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THE FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN

Federal Reserve Director Issues Statement in Regard to New Loan

MAY BE LARGER INTEREST

Charles H. Schweppe, Federal Reserve Director of the Seventh District, Chicago, issued the following statement regarding the Fifth Liberty Loan, which will be floated in the spring. Mr. Schweppe, judging the matter in the light of his wide experience in the financial affairs, and as a Liberty Loan active in previous successful campaigns, believes that the Fifth Loan will be floated without difficulty if the Government must have large sums of money to pay the Victory bonds, and clean up the tremendous debt of saving freedom for the world. The next loan, which I think will be the last, should be called the "Fifth Liberty Loan," as the advertising value term "Liberty Loan" is great and it will not be discarded. I feel an invigorated campaign in the spring will give better results in the Seventh District than selling a loan over the counter.

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ens Must Face Acid Test in Courts

C. C. Edwards of the circuit court put candidates for American citizenship to the acid test before their papers.

As he is on the bench not a shot an anarchist, will receive no rights and privileges of citizenship.

The judge will not stop at questionnaires. Before they receive their papers they must have the approval of the Americanization committee of the War Camp Civilian Service.

The committee, which is headed by Atty. Charles H. King, will investigate cases in which there appears to be a hint of Bolshevism and allied beliefs. If any case fails to pass muster the applicant will be refused his citizenship papers.

The judge began this policy as regards radicals long ago, years ago, but he has taken it to the next level since the last naturalization.

He has questioned all of the men who appeared before him who were socialistic or belonged to the I. W. W., Bolsheviks or anarchists. Then, in addition, he referred cases to Mr. King for further research. Meantime the papers are being kept. The judge will take no chances with the safety of his country.

No serious radicals will be given American rights by him, he promises. "Publicly," he said, "is a phase of Americanization work which I regard as very important, as the keystone of the Americanization arch; and I intend to take every measure to bar the dangerous radicals from citizenship as long as I am on the bench."

Form Residents Dies in Longmont, Colo.

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WEALTHY MEN TO HELP CO. FAIR

Fred Grabbe, Elected President, W. E. Watkins, Sec. Frank Kern, Treas.

THIS NEW PEP WILL HELP

Four wealthy Chicagoans, all owners of large country estates in Lake county, have come to the rescue of the Lake County Fair at Libertyville, which there was talk of abandoning next year.

At the annual meeting of the fair association at Libertyville Reuben H. Donnelly, Lake Forest, publisher, was elected second vice president and Thos. E. Wilson, packer; J. K. Dering, coal magnate and J. K. Beatty, editor and owner of Success in Farming, a Chicago magazine, were named honorary directors.

It was decided that with their co-operation a county fair bigger and better than ever would be held next year.

Other officers elected were Fred Grabbe, Fremont; Henry Flood, Gurnee, vice president; Edward Jordan, Deerfield; T. A. Wiltse, Round Lake; Leslie Bonner and E. W. Butterfield, Libertyville; Andrew Efinger, Waukegan, directors; W. E. Watkins, Lake County agricultural adviser, secretary; Frank Kern, Libertyville, treasurer.

It was decided that the fair association's \$8,000 grounds and other assets more than balanced its present \$5,000 indebtedness and that the association would proceed "full steam ahead" instead of quitting.

It was also decided that the fair association's last year's income of \$3,500, while the deficit was \$2,000, was a little more than \$2,000.

There are several reasons for these deficiencies. Several years ago the hoof and mouth diseases interfered, later a scarlet fever epidemic reduced the attendance, and the war was responsible for last year's failure financially.

The growth of the dairy industry is also said to be responsible for lack of interest inasmuch as the drudgery of dairying has driven the young people from rural communities to the city.

It was the desire of the committee that this project should receive no publicity until a sight had been secured, and we feel the press has performed a public duty in obeying the wishes of the committee in that respect.

When the present board of directors of the Jane McAllister Hospital association assumed their duties, they were confronted with the problem of a building and equipment adequate for a city of 10,000 people, but wholly inadequate to handle the situation of a city the size of Waukegan, to say nothing of future needs.

The records of the hospital show that during the past year there was an average daily attendance of thirty-one patients. The total capacity of the present hospital is forty-three, therefore it became necessary on several occasions to turn patients away by reason of lack of space. We further found that by reason of the lack of space and up-to-date equipment, a great portion of the population of the county have been compelled to be treated in the Chicago hospitals.

Another situation is that there is no proper isolation ward for typhoid and other contagious and infectious diseases and further that an addition to the present building is deemed necessary.

An effort was made to purchase land and it was found that it would cost approximately \$200 a front foot to do so. It was also discovered that the elevated was out of order and out of date and that a great many repairs on the present building were necessary.

The board of directors therefore upon being confronted with this problem, deemed it for the best interests of the community to appoint an advisory committee, to canvass the situation and to determine whether or not the present plant should be enlarged, altered and improved or whether it should be sold, a new site secured and a building or buildings erected thereon of sufficient size to handle not only present needs, but for some years in the future.

Mr. Edwards as president of the board of directors, appointed the following citizens as a building and grounds committee to wit: Lawrence R. Wilder, H. C. Burnett, T. E. Morris,

He is a fool and worse than a fool who trades his happiness for any other thing that the world has to offer. If with a crust you are happy, do not trade the crust for a feast. If you buy a fortune with a penny and lose happiness, you have made the worst of bargains.—Aristotle.

A Chronic Disease. It is like getting a letter from home to pick up an old-time newspaper and find the men who were chasing political office ten years ago still engaged in the sport.—Toledo Blade.

No Slackers. Father—"Why don't you stick to work more? It ought to be a real enjoyment to you." Son—"It is, sir, but I don't like to give myself up wholly to pleasure."

WAUKEGAN TO HAVE NEW HOSPITAL

McAllister Hospital too Small to Meet the Needs of the Growing County Seat

ERECTED TO WAR'S HEROES

Judge C. C. Edwards of Lake county, had the finest Christmas he ever had in his life and all because the announcement was made the day before Christmas that he, as president of the McAllister Hospital association was interested in the furtherance of a new memorial hospital in Waukegan and in the public statement he explained how the campaign was to start to provide this beautiful memorial for the boys who gave their lives to the service. And here is how it happened:

A man came to Judge Edwards' house early in the morning and handed him a liberty bond for \$1000, explaining that that was his Christmas gift to the new hospital campaign fund, and he handed the judge a letter which explained his position in the matter.

The judge was completely taken off his feet and he explained how his whole Christmas day was made the more happy as the result of this splendid opening smash in the hospital campaign.

A \$150,000 hospital as a memorial to the Waukegan soldiers and sailors in the world war is to be erected.

This is the plan, under way for some time, which is formally announced as Waukegan's patriotic Victory Christmas gift to its heroic fighters and to itself.

The site already has been purchased, it is the Lehman tract of 20 acres. Plans are under way for the first unit of a series of buildings.

The new structure is to supersede and replace McAllister hospital, this institution being merged into the Soldiers' Memorial Hospital. Judge C. C. Edwards, head of the hospital association, tells the entire story as follows:

Permit me first of all, on behalf of the committee, to express our appreciation to the press for refraining from giving this matter premature publicity. It was the desire of the committee that this project should receive no publicity until a sight had been secured, and we feel the press has performed a public duty in obeying the wishes of the committee in that respect.

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NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Attorney Edgar J. Elliott has reopened his office at Richmond after being honorably discharged from the service.

An explosion in the condenser at North Prairie Saturday resulted in the injury of one man and the breaking of all the windows on one side of the building.

The new Illinois 1919 automobile licenses are the prettiest yet. Color is black number on a maroon back ground and the plate is about half the size of this year's.

H. E. Wylie closed a deal with E. M. Davis whereby he purchased the Davis farm of 80 acres just east of Elkhorn on the county road. The consideration was \$25,000 and possession will be given in the spring.

The Turner Mfg. Co., of Port Washington, Wis., has received an order for several hundred tractors to be shipped to Italy. One hundred flat cars will be required to ship the machines to an Atlantic seaport.

The Wisconsin Pea Cannery association at a recent meeting voted \$40,000 for the erection of a heated warehouse in Milwaukee in order that there might be a place to ship them in case the jobbers refused to offer a reasonable price.

Deaths from influenza in Wisconsin, reported for October, 1918, were 2,091 and from pneumonia 525. Many of the deaths reported due to influenza undoubtedly were pneumonia. The fact remains however, that the loss of about 2,600 lives in that month is attributed to the influenza epidemic.

Tall Trees. The tallest of California's "big trees" is three hundred and twenty-five feet in height, but among the great gum trees of Australia, not to mention British Columbia's great firs, many specimens are more than four hundred feet in height, and one, which was felled in southeast Australia, measured four hundred and seventy-one feet—the tallest tree on record.

Special Clothes for Motorists. It was in 1900 that a well-known tailor in Chicago introduced specially designed clothing for motorists. His announcement read in part as follows: "We can furnish a leather chauffeur's suit, jacket, trousers, cap and goggles complete in any color found in kid gloves at \$50 the outfit."

Worse'n Job. Said the facetious fellow: "When it comes to genuine misfortune that much advertised graffe with sore throat is slow traffic compared with a centipede for corns."

T. J. Stahl, W. E. Acorn, the Rev. Ganster, Damon T. Alseuler, Elam L. Clark, Daniel A. Grady and J. P. Arthur.

There have been three general meetings of this committee and several meetings of sub-committees, and it is the sense of this committee, after some considerable investigation that Waukegan is today a city of at least 30,000 people; that North Chicago is a city of at least 5,000 people, and that taking into consideration the surrounding territory, we should build with the view to serve at the present time 40,000 people.

As a result the committee some time ago entered into negotiations for the purchase of the so called Lehman tract of twenty acres lying north of Glen Flora avenue and between Sheridan Road and North avenue. The tract has been purchased for the price of \$18,500, upon which \$1500 has been paid, \$7000 more to be paid as soon as the title is examined and found perfect.

When this fine building is complete it will stand as a lasting memorial to the brave lads of Lake county who offered their lives to make the world safe for democracy.

Midnight Service At St. Ignatius

For a number of years it has been the custom of Christians to hold what has been called a "Watch-night Service" on New Year's eve. In fact this hour of service is very ancient for the early Christians met together before the break of day for the breaking of bread or the Holy Communion.

It seems to be quite an appropriate way of welcoming in the New Year, by being present with Christ and partaking of this blessed Sacrament.

This New Year's eve there will be a Midnight Service at St. Ignatius Episcopal church, beginning at 11:15 a. m. and lasting until after midnight. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Rev. Pond of Grace church, Chicago. Fr. Pond is well known in Antioch as the successful missionary who conducted the Advent Preaching Mission at this church a year ago. He was up until lately the Dean of S. S. Peter and Paul's Cathedral in Chicago.

The service before midnight will consist of prayers, hymns and a sermon by Fr. Pond. Silent prayer will follow at midnight, which will be followed by a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, at the beginning of the New Year.

All the people of this community are most cordially invited to attend this service. A. D. Kolbeck.

Raymond, Son of Charles Oetting, Dies of Pneumonia

On Monday night of this week death entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Oetting and removed therefrom Raymond the next to the youngest child in the family, a lad seven years of age. The entire Oetting family with the exception of one girl have been victims of the flu which with Raymond soon developed in pneumonia and from that time he steadily failed until Monday when he quietly passed away.

The funeral was held at the home on Thursday afternoon at one o'clock and the remains were taken to Wilmot for burial.

Exchanged Steinway Pianos at Reduced Prices

It is reported that Lyon & Healy of Chicago, the world's largest music house, offer at a special clearance sale, fifty exchanged Steinway Upright and Grand Pianos, as well as a number of Lyon & Healy Uprights and Grands. These pianos have had but slight use and are guaranteed to be in excellent musical condition. The Steinway Pianos is the choice of the greatest musicians; such as Paderewski, John McCormick, and many others and has a greater investment value than any other. It would be well for any of our readers who are interested in securing a piano to write for a list of these exchanged instruments. It is likely small monthly payments may be arranged for those who do not wish to pay cash.

Care of the Telephone. The telephone is a fine receptacle for germs of every kind, and little attention is paid to sterilizing this much-used machine. It should be washed out with alcohol as often as required, and to keep the dust out of it make a small round cover of soft leather or heavy cloth and stitch a broad ribbon around the edge, through which can be run a drawing string or elastic. Put this over the transmitter.

All Biblical Towns. It was at Lydda, which was "high unto Joppa," that Peter restored Aeneas, "who had kept his bed eight years and was sick of the palsy," and it was, of course, in Joppa itself that Peter restored Tabitha to life. Here also he lodged for a time "with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the seaside," and it was here that he saw the wonderful vision which taught him the universality of Christianity.

Many Varieties of Timber. Burma grows over a hundred varieties of every sort of timber. Yet up to last year she exported her rubber in packing cases made of wood imported from Japan. It has now been found that they can be made locally at about half the cost.

The Main Question. "Of course, you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed," said the weary-looking father, "but can you support her in the style to which she has been unaccustomed, but to which she feels that she is fully entitled to become accustomed?"

Didn't Suit Carolyn. Carolyn was fond of sweet corn. One day while the family was seated at the table her mother said: "Carolyn, I think you have had enough corn." Carolyn looked up earnestly at her mother as she said: "Mother, I hate for you to do my thinking."

Eucalyptus Superiority. A cedar tree requires more than a century to grow large enough to yield 5-foot telephone pole. The eucalyptus will attain a larger growth in 80 years and its wood is quite as durable.

Bronze Casting an Ancient Art. The art of bronze casting was introduced into China by the Chinese in the eleventh century and many of the Indian divinities were cast in it for religious purposes.

Long Distance Covered. Making all the movements of the person travels 85,235 miles in three-mile walk.

Evolution. Said the most-philosophical: "The fellow who pines used to drive 25 miles to sea balloon ascension will heartlessly kill his kids out of the street while they're watching an airplane."

Adding Light. There are persons whose very presence spells cheer and inspiration. There may be times when we can do nothing to help our friends, but we can always be something to help them if our own lamp of faith and love burns clear.

Do It. Aristotle said that the way to learn to do a thing is by doing it. If the saying be applied to the things of the mind as well as to the things done by the hand, great good will come of it.

BRIDE BATTLE

A Romance of the
AMERICAN ARMY
Fighting on the Battlefields of
FRANCE



BY VICTOR ROUSSEAU

CAPT. WALLACE SEES ELEANOR, NOW A YOUNG LADY, FOR FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS

Synopsis.—Lieut. Mark Wallace, U. S. A., is wounded at the battle of Santiago. While wandering alone in the jungle he comes across a dead man in a hut outside of which a little girl is playing. When he is rescued he takes the girl to the hospital and announces his intention of adopting her. His commanding officer, Major Howard, tells him that the dead man was Hampton, a traitor who sold department secrets to an international gang in Washington and was detected by himself and Kellerman, an officer in the same office. Howard pleads to be allowed to send the child home to his wife and they agree that she shall never know her father's shame.

CHAPTER III.

Several years later Captain Mark Wallace descended from a street car and walked up the grounds of a very select young ladies' boarding school in Westchester county, New York, kept by two maiden ladies. Entering the colonial portico, the captain rang the bell and asked to see Miss Howard. Five minutes afterward, having satisfied the lady principal that he stood in the avuncular relation to her charge, and was a man of blameless life, he met Eleanor in the reception room.

It was some years since he had seen her. The grimy little waf of the Santiago battlefield had shot up into a slim, long-legged schoolgirl, with brown hair tied back with a ribbon, and a face that already showed the promise of beauty.

The girl hurried forward as if expecting an embrace, realized Mark's intention, and checked herself quickly and held out both hands.

"Dear Uncle Mark!" she exclaimed, "I've been looking forward to you ever since I got your letter telling me that you were coming East."

"Well, it's nice to be appreciated like that," said Mark, laughing.

"I couldn't quite persuade myself that it was true, and that I should really see you at last. And you're not in the least like your photograph."

"Homelier, Eleanor?"

"No, but different. Older—very much older. You must be awfully old—quite thirty, I should say."

"Nearly," admitted Mark, wondering whether the long years in the West, with the sweltering heat and arduous service, had really aged him prematurely. Mark had had no influence to secure him anything better than a border post. He often wondered why he had not gone into civil life, like so many of his class, and amassed a competency in the first booming years of the twentieth century.

Something in the blood, perhaps, had held him to the army life, which he loved so much in principle and hated so much in practice. He was not far short of thirty; he had nothing but his meager pay; no ties but a married sister in Chicago and the girl in the boarding school, who filled so great a part of his thoughts, so disproportionate a share.

For until that day he had only seen her once since he picked her up in the jungle, and she had been too young to retain the memory of the meeting in Major Howard's home.

"I expected a young man, but I'm just as pleased to see you," said Eleanor. "I don't like very young men."

Mark received her amends with amusement, and they sat down side by side upon the sofa, and were soon deep in conversation. Mark learned all about her school and her friends. She was very happy there and would regret not going back at the end of the holidays. However, Major and Mrs. Howard had only placed her there for a few months while they went on a visit to the West.

"I always felt that you were really my guardian, even if you did give me up to Major Howard," said Eleanor.

"But I have only lent you," said Mark. "I couldn't very well take care of you when I was sent to Texas. And it has always been understood that you belong to me—I mean, that I am your guardian, Eleanor."

"I know," she said. "And you write me such splendid letters, with such good advice in them."

"Which you don't follow."

"Indeed I do," said the girl, eagerly. "Only sometimes it's just a little out of date, Uncle Mark."

"In what particular?" inquired Mark, beginning to feel a little like a prig in the presence of this self-possessed young person. It is so easy to assume the task of adviser from a distance, but difficult to retain the role face to face.

"Well, when you wrote me last year to remember not to be pert and forward, like modern children, Uncle Mark. Pertness comes at seven or eight. One isn't pert at twelve—at least, not in the way you meant. They call it ill-bred, then."

"I suppose I didn't realize how big you were getting," said Mark penitently. "But you can't think how glad I am to see you, anyway."

"It's a shame sticking you for years out in that horrible desert," said the girl. "I wish, Uncle Mark, you hadn't stayed in the army after the war."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because then you could have gone into business in New York, like Captain Murray and Captain Crawford."

"I've been thinking about as much myself, Eleanor. But I guess the army got hold of me."

"But they haven't treated you right, Uncle Mark. They haven't promoted you for years, and they have jumped all sorts of officers over your head. Major Howard was saying so only before he left for Alaska. But, of course, he's out of favor, and he wouldn't have any influence, anyway."

"I suppose I'm a back number, my dear. Some of us have to be. Perhaps I'll get my chance. I'm not thirty yet, you know, and thirty isn't considered awfully old in the army. At least, it isn't the retiring age."

"Don't be so absurd, Uncle Mark! You don't look an old man at all. It was just that your photograph was taken so long ago, and I didn't reflect that you must have changed."

"And if ever another war comes I'm sure my experience will count for a lot. And I'll probably have command over Captain Murray and Captain Crawford if ever the National Guard is called on for serious work. And then you'll have your function as our mascot, you know."

He was surprised at the girl's sudden responsiveness to his words. She grew very serious.

"I've often thought about that, Uncle Mark," she answered.

"But, of course, it may never happen."

"I suppose not. But if ever it does I mean to try to be what you meant me to be when you made that condition to the major. How I wish—how I wish—"

"Yes, my dear?"

"That we knew who my father was. Sometimes I think he was only an American planter, perhaps, who lived in Cuba and was forced to flee when the war began. And then again I dream that he may have been a brave soldier who was trying to serve his country by going into the Spanish lines in disguise, and I hope that I may be worthy of him."

"You don't remember anything, Eleanor?"

"Yes, Uncle Mark. I'm sure I do—and yet I've thought so much about it that I'm not sure how much of it is memory and how much is just child's inventions. Perhaps I invented all of it, and made myself believe I remembered it. And yet I am sure part of it is memory."

"What do you remember?" asked Mark rather fearfully.

"Well, Uncle Mark, my first connected memories are of Major Howard's home, of course. And I have a very vivid impression of being brought into the dining room and toasted at that dinner which the Major gave to the officers after the war. But before all that I seem to have memories, as if they were pictures."

"What is the first thing you remember?"

"I see a woman lying in a bed in a strange room. Her face is whiter than any face I have known; a man sits beside her, with his head in his hand, and, though death has no meaning for me, I am afraid, for I know that she was my mother."

"Was this in Cuba, Eleanor?"

"I don't know, but I think so, Uncle Mark, because I remember running to the window and seeing a great palm tree outside, with spreading branches. And there are other cities, and we seem to go from place to place, always watching for somebody, and yet, as it were, hiding from people. I know we avoid people, but it is an instinct only that tells me so."

"And again I am with my father in the jungle. I don't know how we got there, but I see the trees all around me, and I am afraid. We walk on and

on, and sometimes he carries me, and we sleep under the trees and are drenched with rain. I am so tired and thirsty. But we go on and on, and when we stop we find a little hut, and I am afraid no longer."

"And then?" asked Mark in agitation.

"I remember nothing. I suppose the bullet that killed my father must have struck him while he was in the hut, but I have no picture in my mind at all."

Mark mumbled something to conceal his agitation. "And do you remember me coming and picking you up?" he asked.

She shook her head regretfully. "I don't remember anything else," she answered. "Nothing until that dinner in the major's house."

She linked her arm through his and looked at him earnestly. "Uncle Mark, it makes me unhappy sometimes to think that I have no memory, no clear memory of my parents. I am sure that some day all this mystery will be cleared up. Don't you hope so?"

"Yes," answered Mark, miserably.

He had always wondered what the child would be like. Howard's half-yearly letters had always assumed too much for granted. Mark had practically relinquished Eleanor to the Major, and he had never learned anything about her that he had really wanted to know. He had not imagined the precocious, high-strung, idealistic girl whom he now saw. He knew that the disclosure of her father's dishonor, if ever it came about, would shock her into a revulsion of feeling that would be fatal to the true development of her character.

He had often wished that he had not pressed that idea of the regimental mascot upon the major. It had been born in a blind attuned to the victory of that bloody day; in normal moments he would never have entertained it. Yet Major Howard had been more impressed than he had admitted to Mark. The idea had spread through the minds of the other officers. There was never a Guard dinner but Eleanor was solemnly toasted, though she was not permitted to be present, and somehow the child had become a symbol in the minds of these plain men in business and professional life who spent two weeks in camp each year.

After the war Mark had gone to the regulars; but he was still in touch with the officers of the Seventieth, and he knew that, if ever war came, he could obtain an appointment to it.

"I am sure that my father will prove to have been a brave soldier," said Eleanor, clasping her hands eagerly.

"And sometimes," she continued, "I think that there must have been a great mystery about him."

"Why?" demanded Mark, startled.

"Because of the man who watches for me."

"Watches for you? It is imagination, Eleanor."

She shook her head. "I've seen him three or four times," answered the girl. "He waits at places that we pass



"I Know That She Was My Mother."

when we go out together. And he watches me then, though he never attempts to speak to me."

"And you've told Miss Harper?"

"No, Uncle Mark. She would think I was hysterical," answered the girl, shrewdly.

Mark could see that, but he was certain that it was hysteria, that the idea had come to the child as the result of brooding over the mystery of her parentage. The entrance of the lady principal put an end to their conversation. Mark rose reluctantly. His visit had been all too brief, and it might be years before he saw the girl again.

"Well, Eleanor, this is an revoir," he said. "Perhaps for years."

She looked at him in sudden alarm. "You are not coming back before you leave for the West, Uncle Mark?" she asked.

"They won't allow me the time. I have to go to Washington tomorrow, and then back to Texas."

She returned no answer, but went with him to the house door, and turned and faced him there, pulling at the lapels of his coat.

"Send me a new photograph, Captain Mark," she said. "I'm not going to call you Uncle Mark any more."

"An older one?" asked Mark, laughing, though he had a strange sinking at his heart. This child epitomized home to him, and he had been homeless since boyhood.

"You must forgive me," she said, a little wistfully. "Captain Mark, there's something I want awfully to say to you, but it takes a lot of courage," she added.

"Tell me just the same," answered Mark. "You know, my dear, I want you to have everything you wish for. And if Major Howard won't give it to you, you just let me know. He has assumed the responsibility for your upbringing, and I'm going to have the fun of giving you pleasure."

"It's something that Major Howard can't give me, Captain Mark."

"Can it?"

"Yes," she said in a low voice, pulling at his coat, and suddenly raising her eyes to his. Mark Wallace saw the soul of a mature woman look out of the eyes of the child. "When I'm older and have put my hair up, and wear long dresses—when I'm eighteen, say, I—I want you to marry me, Captain Mark."

She was gone in a flash, running along the corridor, while Mark Wallace stood dumfounded at the door, hearing her footsteps grow fainter as she hurried into the recesses of the Misses Harpers' School for Select Young Ladies.

Mark went down the walk like a man dreaming. It was absurd; it was, perhaps, characteristic of the girl's age and temperament; and yet, in spite of the absurdity, Captain Mark Wallace felt as if he had suddenly regained the grimy little child whom he had found upon the hillside in front of Santiago, and lost again.

As he reached the gate he saw a man watching him from the bend of the road. Something of furtiveness in the man's posture made him wheel sharply round; then he remembered Eleanor's words and started in haste toward him. But the man shambled off at a quick gait and when Mark reached the bend he could see nobody.

CHAPTER IV.

And the years passed, and Mark Wallace grew grayer and older, and more set and dispirited, with long alternating intervals of resignation, when he took life as he found it and was satisfied. But he always came out of these into brief periods of unrest, with the sense that he had awakened from some lethargy that was damning his soul as the alkali and the winds of the plains had seamed his face and taken the last particle of his youth away.

Now in Texas, now in Arizona, now in some lonely border post in the freezing Northwest, he remained a captain. He had no friends in Washington. In time—in long time he would reach his majority, no doubt, to be relieved soon after, and waddle, with stout old majors of his own age, into ornate clubs in army centers not quite so far removed from civilization. He looked upon this prospect with ironical patience, and now and then asked himself the unanswerable question why he had remained in the army.

Eleanor was grown up and domiciled permanently in Colonel Howard's town house, and her letters had grown more infrequent and perfunctory, until their arrival became a quarterly affair instead of a monthly event, and not always that, either.

And by and by the feeling came over Mark that if ever he were to see her again there would remain no common link between them. From doubting his future he had come to doubt himself. He doubted whether the desert life had not blunted him, blunted his finer instincts, and made him unfit for social life—certainly rendered him unfit for the guardianship of a young girl.

But that he had relinquished to Colonel Howard—grudgingly but uncompromisingly. Never in any of his letters did he put forward the shadow of his former claim.

Then, swiftly, and unexpectedly, chance turned and beckoned him.

Capt. Wallace meets Eleanor, whom he finds to be a center of attraction. He also renews his acquaintance with Kellerman, in whom he immediately discerns an antagonist.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Old English Furniture. That fine old furniture is yet found in Britain in many unexpected places is said to be largely due to the stirring up of the country that was given by the great exhibition at London of 1861. This was soon after the development of the railway system in England, and there flocked to London, a large number of squires and their wives. A new world had opened to the country dames. The new things had a wonderful fascination for them. On returning home they got rid of much of their old furniture, and bought new. Much of the old furniture found its way to second-hand shops, and was sold to poor folk, who could not afford to buy new. This accounts for the finding today of much good old furniture in small houses in provincial towns and among country people.—Indianapolis News.

A Morning Breeze. The Jones-Smith's Wife (2 a. m.)—"Aw, c'm on to bed, you! Want to sit up all night knocking the weather and us poor girls?" Well, what though the temperature was 100 degrees in the dark, the little remark caused a temporary coolness.

NATION CAPTAIN AFFAIR

"Who's Who" With the President Is Abroad?

WASHINGTON.—"Who's to the presidency while Mr. Wilson is at the peace conference?" is a question that is stirring up much interest. Opinions differ widely. Gov. Wickersham, former attorney general, says the Constitution makes it incumbent upon Vice President to assume the office of president.

Mr. Wilson's absence constitutes an inability to discharge the duties of office. Vice President Marshall voluntarily assumes the present test his right to the office is a bill; a joint resolution of Congress might be adopted to set the president in motion; a court decision might mandamus the president to assume duties.

Representative Rodden introduced a resolution declaring that the president's absence constitutes inability and directing the vice president to exercise the functions of the executive.

Senator Sherman of Illinois drafted a resolution declaring the absence of the president to constitute inability and directing the vice president to serve out the remainder of Wilson's term. Ruled out of order, he made an address the following day urging the senate to declare the presidency vacant, declaring that the president in going abroad was committing an act of "executive sabotage."

C. D. Hilles, former chief of the Republican national committee, says that the Constitution does not provide for the situation, as its makers did not contemplate the absence of the president. The next in line of succession is the secretary of state, who is going to Europe; then comes the secretary of the treasury, who has just returned.

Mr. Wilson, it is often said, intends to administer the office both on the ocean and in Paris, sees no constitutional difficulties, and wires the cable some physical difficulties. Besides, he has asked Secretary of War Baker to join in Washington until his return, holding him to the ranking member of the cabinet upon the retirement of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

The question of "Who's?" is interesting if for no other reason than that it has never come up before.

Great Britain intends to meet America at least half way in getting together. Sir R. L. Borden, Canadian minister, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving day banquet of the American society in London, put the situation fairly. He approved the plan to form a league of nations, but insisted that England and America are able to command the peace of the world by acting together.

He said: "Unfettered by ties of race, religion and tradition, the nations of the British empire and the states composing the great American republic can command the peace of the world. They could have commanded it in July, 1914, if they had Germany their joint warning. They therefore stand answerable to the world for the responsibilities imposed upon them."

"By their overwhelming and unequalled influence neither nation can divorce itself from responsibilities."

"Hands Across the Sea" May Come True at Last

THE nation-wide celebration of Britain day is evidence that Great Britain's part in the great war brought about a tremendous change of heart in this country and has won respect, admiration and good will of the American people. Great Britain, on her part, feels that while the cost to her of the war has been beyond her most somber forebodings, her priceless reward for her sacrifices is this same change of heart in the American people.

The truth is that Briton and Yankee are too closely knit by blood ties to be always good friends; cousinship is an awkward relationship and jars happen in the best regulated families.

It is now evident, however, that Great Britain intends to meet America at least half way in getting together. Sir R. L. Borden, Canadian minister, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving day banquet of the American society in London, put the situation fairly. He approved the plan to form a league of nations, but insisted that England and America are able to command the peace of the world by acting together.

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"By their overwhelming and unequalled influence neither nation can divorce itself from responsibilities."

This Berlin Ed Wrote the Truth by Mistake

THE first capture of an soldiers by the Germans about a year ago inspired the Local Era to a burst of editorial irony under the caption, "Good Morning, B. Here's what it said, in part:

"Three cheers for Britons! Clever chaps they are, but he denied. Scarcely have they the soil of this putrid Englishmen already they are forcing way into Germany. Before long they will cross the Rhine and also enterestresses. That is express train for American smartness."

"It is our good for that we are equipped to entertain numerous guests and that we are able to provide quarters for the gentlemen. However, we cannot promise doughnuts or jam, and to this extent they will be obliged to recede their former standard of living."

"Perhaps your bossion, will reconsider his newest line of business before we grab off morals young people."

Well, the boys did along at express speed. But fast as they went they could not keep up the fleeing Hun. However, the boys went fast enough to gather in thousands of prisoners, vast stores of munitions and Berlin-made sauerkraut by the carload that the Huns didn't have time to destroy. And when can't take time to destroy things he's in considerable of a hurry."

Just now the boys crossing the Rhine and entering the Hun fortresses, though not at express speed, because the evacuating Germans are tired. The editor who wrote editorial must be the seventh son of a seventh son and therefore blessed with gift of prophecy.

It Is Lucky That Government Cut Its Red Tape

SOME people have been bold as to declare that if the government had not cut its red tape it might not yet be over. Here's a little experience that seems to bear out the contention: A man newly in Washington wanted to find out the local address of an army officer, also new to the city.

"I'll just call up the war department and get his address in a minute," he announced to his wife.

Having finally got the department and stated his business, the man was referred to the adjutant general's office.

"Have you got it?" inquired his wife.

"Not yet—hello, what's the number?"

"Got it yet?" said she.

"No," he replied. "I got to get branch 272 now. They say they know there."

"What's that—branch 104? All right."

And then: "Is this branch 104? Can you tell me?" etc., etc.

"Haven't you found it yet?"

"Not yet," came the patient reply. "But there is hope. I am switched to the efficiency section. That sounds good."

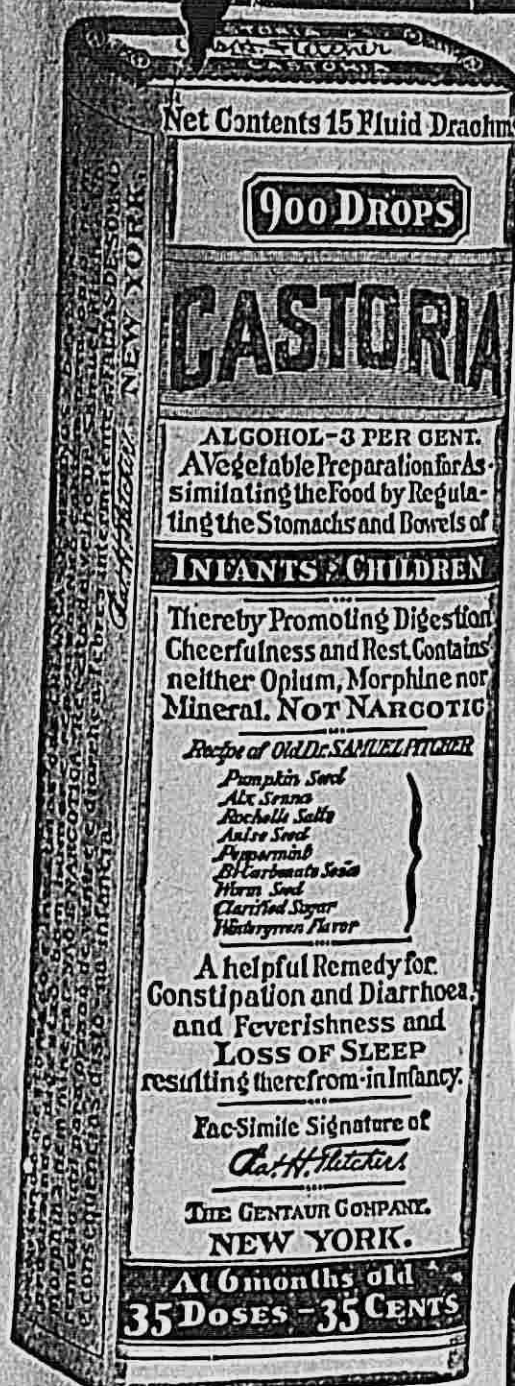
"Sure, I'll hold the line a moment. I am getting used to it now."

"John, haven't you got that address yet?"

"The efficiency section is getting it for me. Hello, hello, good night! Good-by!"

"What's the matter, John?" queried his wife. "Can't you get it?"

"They referred me to the committee on public information."



STORIA

ants and Children.
Ms Know That
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In
Use
For Over
irty Years
STORIA

STORIA

FULL ACCEPTANCE OF WILSON'S PLANS ARE INDICATED

Apparently Inspired Article Is
Published by the Paris
Matin.

ALLIES AND AMERICA TO AGREE ON LEAGUE

Wilson Declares Light of Truth Would
Prevent Wars—Tells Paris Sar-
bonne Germany Dared Not Tell Her
Purpose to the World.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The Matin was au-
thorized to print an article, the first
headline of which read: "Yesterday's
Utopia, Tomorrow's Reality," sets
forth the manner of procedure of the
"promoters of a league of nations act-
ing in agreement with the allied gov-
ernments."

The formation of a league of na-
tions, the article says, will be in three
stages. The allied governments will
decide the principles of such an or-
ganization, which will include com-
pulsory arbitration and limitation of
armaments. Germany and her former
allies will then be told that they must
accept these principles, after which
the treaty of peace will be formulated.
Later a conference will be held to dis-
cuss the formation of a league. Neu-
trals will be admitted, the article con-
tinues, but Germany would not have
an equal standing until she had ex-
plained her misdeeds, and before she can
do so an international organization
will be working.

Three Stages in Formation.
There will be three stages," the
Matin says. "First, the allied govern-
ments will settle among themselves the
principles of the league. As a funda-
mental rule they will set down the
right of people to decide their own
destinies. As a practical consequence
it follows that there will be limitation
of armaments and compulsory arbitra-
tion among the nations. It seems in-
dispensable that at this point the en-
tire countries bind themselves to put
these clauses in the preliminaries of
peace."

"It has appeared absolutely neces-
sary to the promoters that the regime
of the future world should be fixed in
its main outlines before there are any
questions of indemnities and territo-
ries, so that for the first time in
history the deliberations of the plen-
ipotentiaries should be dominated by
higher ideals than mere individual in-
terest."

and act will consist in no-
minating plenipotentiaries to draw up
the preliminary principles laid down in
the preliminaries and requiring from them
their adhesion to these principles. As
to other conditions of peace prelimi-
naries, as in the case of stipulations
of a territorial, financial and economic
character, no discussion will be ad-
mitted. The entente delegates will say
to Germany and her allies:

"Compulsory arbitration and limi-
tation of armaments are integral parts
of our conditions. You must subscribe
to them at once. You will know later
how these principles will be applied."

Universal Conference Last Stage.
The preliminaries once signed, de-
tails of the peace treaty will be dis-
cussed among the belligerents and
only after the signing of this treaty of
peace proper will the third stage be
reached. This will be a universal con-
ference to settle the new relations to
be created between the peoples.

To this conference neutrals may be
admitted. No nation, however, will be
admitted to full membership in the
league of nations if it does not offer
sufficient guarantees. Germany, having
started the war, will have been con-
demned by the peace conference to
make restitution and reparation. She
cannot be regarded as being on an
equal footing with other nations until
she has paid her debt. Germany has
committed a crime and she must
atone for it before she can be admit-
ted to the ranks of honest and civil-
ized peoples.

"Yet while the other countries will
be united by formal agreements a
world police will have been created
and sanctions of all kinds will have
been instituted. An international tri-
bunal will be working and the specter
of war, as far as it is humanly pos-
sible, will be banished from the path of
civilization."

U. S. Gunboats on Guard.
With the American Army of Occu-
pation, Dec. 24.—American patrol
boats, each armed with a machine gun
used by the marines at Solssons or in
other drives, are playing the Rhine. The
Rhine American fleet consists of 12
boats, ten patrol craft, one supply
boat and the Prussian, which is being
used by General Dickman.

The Prussian was requisitioned
from the head mayor of the Coblenz

district, and is one of the finest steam
yachts on the Rhine.

Foes Hear U. S. Anthem.

Coblenz, Dec. 24.—For the first time
since the occupation of their city the
people of Coblenz heard "The Star-
Spangled Banner." It was played by
a French band during a review of
French troops by General Dickman.

American officials have directed the
affairs of the city in the same unob-
trusive manner that marked the actual
taking over of Coblenz, and the pass-
ing of French troops through the town
was the first time that anything like
"show" has been attempted.

When it was announced that a bat-
talion of Algerians and a detachment
of zouaves were scheduled to reach
Coblenz today the French commander
suggested a review by General Dick-
man. The ceremony, already far more
imposing than anything the Americans
had offered, was made more impres-
sive for the inhabitants of Coblenz by
the presence of General Mangin, who
was accompanied by three other
French generals. The parade was wit-
nessed by small crowds of Germans on
the sidewalks. They carefully sup-
pressed any emotions they might have
felt. The French did not stop, but
continued northward to a sector they
will occupy along the Rhine.

Give Stations of U. S. Troops.

Washington, Dec. 25.—The location
of 35 combat divisions and six depot
divisions of the American army in
France, Germany and Luxembourg, as
they were stationed on November 28,
was announced by the war department.
Changes in commanding officers were
shown as follows:

First division, Maj. Gen. E. F. Mc-
Guire; Third, Maj. Gen. Robert L.
Howze; Twenty-sixth, Maj. Gen. Harry
C. Hale; Thirty-second, Maj. Gen.
William Lassiter; Thirty-fourth, Maj.
Gen. Charles D. Rhodes (from the For-
ty-second); Forty-second, Maj. Gen.
Clement A. F. Flieger; Eighty-sixth,
Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis; Eighty-sixth,
Maj. Gen. Charles G. Ballou (from the
Ninety-second); Ninetieth, Maj. Gen.
Le Roy S. Lyons (from the Thirty-
first); Ninety-second, Maj. Gen.
Charles H. Martin (from the Eighty-
sixth).

The Thirty-first, Thirty-eighth,
Eighty-fourth and Eighty-seventh di-
visions are also with the army of oc-
cupation.

Following are the locations:

First division, Canach; Second, Mod-
ernach; Third, Remich, all in Luxem-
burg.

Fourth, Hayange, Germany.

Fifth, Longuyon; Sixth, Ancerville;
Seventh, Evreux, all in France.

Truth Would Stop Wars.

Paris, Dec. 23.—President Wilson,
speaking at the University of Paris,
defined his conception of the league of
nations, as a "moral force of men
throughout the world," which would
turn its "searching light of conscience"
upon any wrongdoing or aggression.

"Just a little exposure will settle
most questions," he declared. "If the
central powers had dared to discuss
the purposes of this war for a single
fortnight, it never would have hap-
pened, and if, as should be, they were
forced to discuss it for a year, war
would have been inconceivable."

The president made his address at
the ceremonies in connection with the
conferring of law and history degrees
upon him. Among other things he also
said: "There is a great wind of moral
force moving through the world, and
every man opposing himself to that
wind will go down in disgrace. The
task of those gathering here to make
the settlement of peace is greatly sim-
plified by the fact that they are the
masters of none, but the servants of
mankind, and if we do not heed the
mandates of mankind we shall make
ourselves the most conspicuous and
derided failure in the history of the
world."

Says Two Powers Can Rule.

Viscount Northcliffe, British Journal-
ist-dynamo, universally regarded as
the "maker" of the Lloyd George con-
fession government, called in the hun-
dred-old American correspondents
now in Paris for a reception at the
Ritz and had a frank heart-to-heart
talk with them in which he touched
earnestly upon some of the great is-
sues of war and peace.

In a candid, forceful way, the fa-
mous British publisher drove home his
convictions on two chief points:

1. That a league of nations is indis-
pensable to future peace.

2. That the firmest keystone for the
foundation of such a league would be
the closest possible association and co-
operation of Great Britain and Amer-
ica.

"President Wilson," said the vis-
count, "will receive in England the
greatest welcome ever accorded a for-
eigner. I am glad he is going to the
northern part of England, the home of
British manufactures and the birth-
place of the labor unions. London, of
course, does not represent England
any more than New York represents
the United States."
"He is the first foreigner who has
the wisdom to go to that part of En-
gland of which we are very proud. He
will find there especially a most friend-
ly feeling toward the United States."

GERMAN MINE KILLS 15

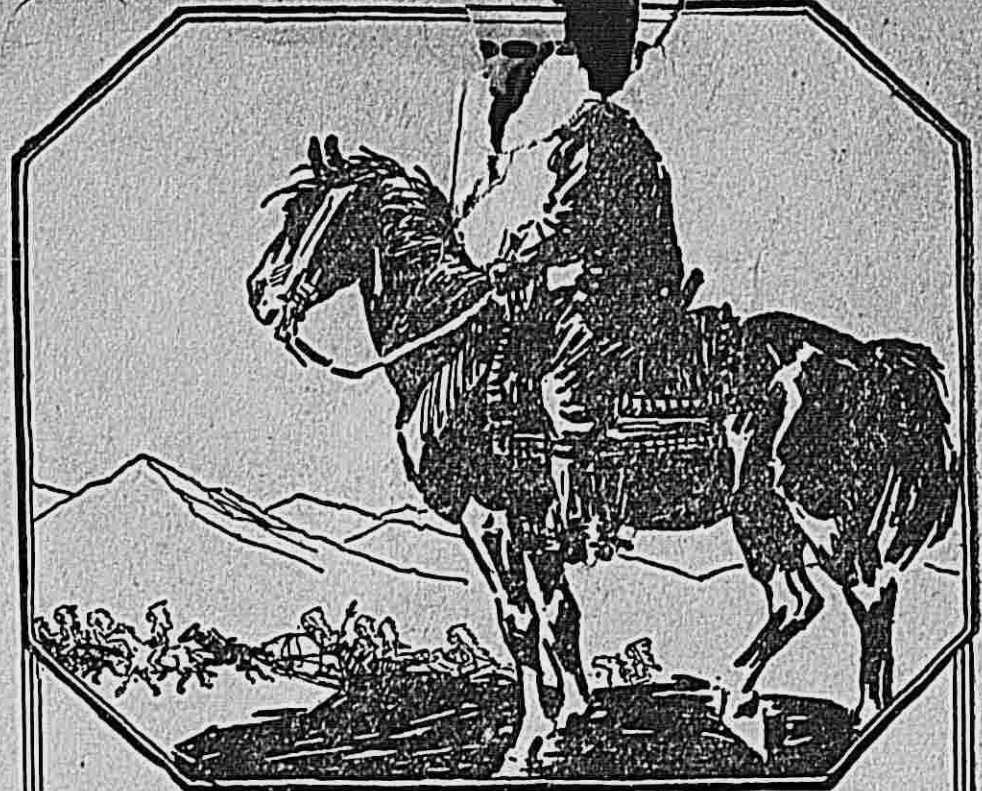
Missile Planted by Huns at Gulise Ex-
plodes Month After Armistice
Went Into Effect.

Paris, Dec. 20.—A German mine
which had been planted in a bridge
at Gulise has exploded, killing five-
teen persons and injuring twenty-
five, according to a Gulise dispatch
to the Matin. The date of the explo-
sion is not given but the dispatch says
that it occurred more than a month

FLU CAUSED 105,297 DEATHS

Census Bureau at Washington Gives
Figures for Larger Cities Between
Sept. 14 and Dec. 14.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Influenza
caused 60,534 deaths in the larger cities
between September 14 and December
14, while pneumonia killed 38,765 more,
according to census figures given out
here.



Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could
be supplied to some extent with locally dressed
meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

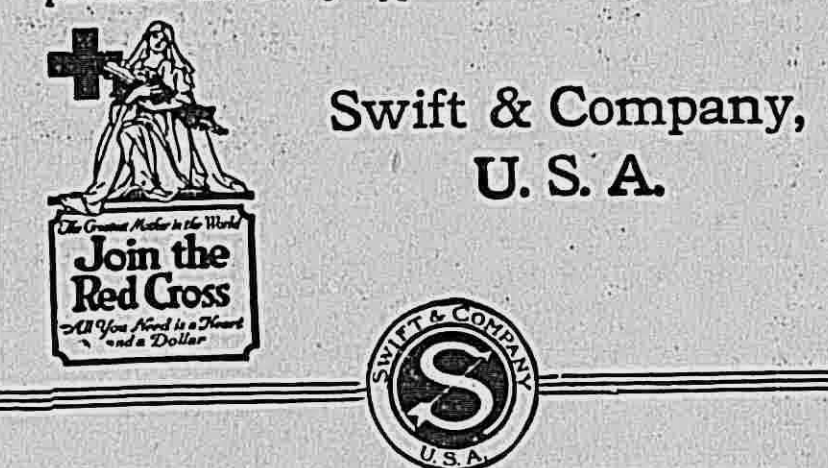
Now two-thirds of the consuming centers,
with millions of people, are one to two thousand
miles away from the principal live-stock produc-
ing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of
today is the development of the best way to
perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to de-
velop accordingly. Those men who first grasp-
ed the elements of the changing problem created
the best facilities to meet it—large packing
plants and branch houses at strategic points,
refrigerating equipment (including cars), car
routes, trained organization, profitable outlets
for former waste — which became the nat-
ural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of
meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this
necessary service, American ingenuity and
enterprise would have discovered it, and others
would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned
a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less
than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a
profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.



RAW FURS

FUR SHIPPERS WANTED

to ship direct to us. No shipment too large for us.
No shipment too small to receive personal attention
from us. Fur graded and check mailed day fur is
received. We pay express on lots over \$25.00.

We Need 1,000,000 Skunk, 100,000 Fox, 25,000 Ermine,
5,000 Badger, 40,000 Mink, 2,000,000 Muskrat,
500,000 Opossum, 100,000 Raccoon and 2,000,000 other Pelts.

Write for Complete Price List, or better still, ship us what you
have on hand. We will keep you posted if you write or ship to

Cramer-Mann Fur Company
700-800 Block, North Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

Reference: Dun's, Bradstreet, Your Bank

Not Quite Sure.
Ruth told something that sounded in-
credible to her grandmother.
"Now, dear, is that the truth?"
grandmother questioned.
"Sure," was the response, "It is, or
else I dreamed it, but I don't remem-
ber which."

Cuticura for Sore Hands.
Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds
of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuti-
cura Ointment. Remove surplus
Ointment with soft tissue paper. For
free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept.
X, Boston." At druggists and by mail,
Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Of Course.
Her Friend—"What is your favorite
part of the Bible?" Telephone Girl—
"The book of Numbers."

It is praiseworthy even to attempt
a great action.

Even an ass loves to hear himself
bray.

Stop Losing Calves

You can Stamp Abortion Out
of YOUR HERD and Keep It Out

By the use of
DR. DAVID ROBERTS'
"Anti-Abortion"

Small Expense
Easily Applied. Sure Results.
Used successfully for 30 years.
Consult DR. DAVID ROBERTS
about all animal ailments. In-
formation free. Send for FREE
copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full in-
formation on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS
VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukegan, Wis.

SELL OR EXCHANGE Your property or
Write for advice. FRANK L. MANKA, 8108 S. Kalia, Chicago

Colds Grow Better

surprisingly soon, throat inflammation disap-
pears, irritation is relieved and throat tick-
ling stops, when you use reliable, time-tested

PISO'S

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 52-1918

AARLEM OIL CAPULES

IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out"? Don't
be so nervous and irritable? Don't
sleep well at night? Have a "dragged
out," unrested feeling when you get
up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bil-
lous? Bad taste in the mouth, back-
ache, pain or soreness in the loins,
indigestion? Severe distress when ur-
inating, bloody, cloudy urine or sedi-
ment? All these indicate gravel or
stone in the bladder, or that the poi-
sonous microbes, which are always in
your system, have attacked your kid-
neys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL
Aarlem Oil Capsules immediately.
The oil soaks gently into the walls
and lining of the kidneys, and the lit-
tle poisonous animal germs, which are
causing the inflammation, are imme-
diately attacked and chased out of
your system without inconvenience or
pain.

Take EATONIC and get rid of your
Acid-Stomach. This wonderful mod-
ern remedy actually takes the excess
acid out of stomach. It quickly
and positively relieves bloating, heart-
burn, belching, food repeating, sour,
gassy stomach and the pains of indi-
gestion. It keeps the stomach cool
and comfortable. It keeps it sweet and
strong. It takes all stomach trou-
bles so completely that you forget
you have stomach. You can eat
what you want and digest your food
in comfort, without fear of distressing
after-effects. EATONIC helps you
get full strength out of every mouthful
you eat—that is what you must
have to dwell and strong—full
strength from your food.

Get a box of EATONIC from
your druggist TODAY. We authorize
him to guarantee EATONIC to please
you. If it is in any way, take it
back, he will refund your money. If
your druggist does not keep EATONIC,
write to us at we will send you a big
50c box. You can send us the 50c after
you receive it. Address H. L. Kramer,
President, Eatinic Remedy Company,
South Waukegan, Chicago, Ill.

EATONIC
FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

TODAY

EVERY MAN'S SHARE IN PAYING FOR WAR

AVERAGE CONTRIBUTABLE BY
FAMILY GROUPS ESTIMATED
BY TRUST COMPANY.

"EARN MORE, SAVE MORE"

Rule of Conscience Laid Down for
War Savings Stamp Buyers by
Federal Loan Director.

"How much of my income must I
set aside to help pay for the war and
reconstruction?"

Many buyers of War Savings stamps
ask this question. They do not believe
that by investing in W. S. S. they are
doing their full duty. A much larger
amount is put into Liberty bonds and
many of the stamp buyers contribute
more than the W. S. S. maximum
toward the maintenance of the Red
Cross and other war agencies. It is in
figuring the war outgo as a whole that
they ask the question.

There is no way to set a definite fig-
ure. But it might be remembered that
in Great Britain, where the per cap-
ita income is \$230, the per capita sub-
scription to war securities is \$150.
This does not include contributions to
the various war charities. In the
United States the per capita income is
somewhat higher and the income tax
considerably lower. A man in Eng-
land having an income of \$2,400 pays
\$1,000 in taxes.

British soldiers receive only 30
cents a day, yet they contribute large-
ly to war funds. The men in one Brit-
ish division have \$400,000 to their
credit. On some of the British war-
ships the men have subscribed an
amount equal to four months' pay per
man.

Eighteen million men, women and
children in Great Britain, nearly one-
half of the total population, have in-
vested their money in war securities.

The Bankers' Trust company of New
York, in trying to reach a solution of
the share problem, developed the fact
that of the 23,500,000 family groups
into which our 106,000,000 population
naturally falls, 23,140,000 having in-
comes of \$5,000 or less receive 70 per
cent of the national income, which is
conservatively estimated to be sixty
billion dollars, and 21,175,000 of these
families—receiving incomes of \$2,000
or less—are credited with receiving
over two-thirds of the entire national
income.

The Trust company has compiled a
table which gives the estimated con-
tribution for each family group from
those receiving incomes of \$1,000 up
to those receiving incomes of \$5,000-
000. The most important items are:

Income.	Average Annual Percentage.	Average Annual Contribution.
1,000.	2.000.	11.00
2,001.	3.000.	18.50
3,001.	4.000.	24.50
4,001.	5.000.	28.00
5,001.	6.000.	31.50
6,001.	7.000.	35.00
7,001.	8.000.	38.00
8,001.	9.000.	40.00
9,001.	10.000.	42.00
10,001.	11.000.	44.00
11,001.	12.000.	46.00
12,001.	13.000.	48.00
13,001.	14.000.	50.00
14,001.	15.000.	52.00
15,001.	16.000.	54.00
16,001.	17.000.	56.00
17,001.	18.000.	58.00
18,001.	19.000.	60.00
19,001.	20.000.	62.00
20,001.	21.000.	64.00
21,001.	22.000.	66.00
22,001.	23.000.	68.00
23,001.	24.000.	70.00
24,001.	25.000.	72.00
25,001.	26.000.	74.00
26,001.	27.000.	76.00
27,001.	28.000.	78.00
28,001.	29.000.	80.00
29,001.	30.000.	82.00
30,001.	31.000.	84.00
31,001.	32.000.	86.00
32,001.	33.000.	88.00
33,001.	34.000.	90.00
34,001.	35.000.	92.00
35,001.	36.000.	94.00
36,001.	37.000.	96.00
37,001.	38.000.	98.00
38,001.	39.000.	100.00
39,001.	40.000.	102.00
40,001.	41.000.	104.00
41,001.	42.000.	106.00
42,001.	43.000.	108.00
43,001.	44.000.	110.00
44,001.	45.000.	112.00
45,001.	46.000.	114.00
46,001.	47.000.	116.00
47,001.	48.000.	118.00
48,001.	49.000.	120.00
49,001.	50.000.	122.00
50,001.	51.000.	124.00
51,001.	52.000.	126.00
52,001.	53.000.	128.00
53,001.	54.000.	130.00
54,001.	55.000.	132.00
55,001.	56.000.	134.00
56,001.	57.000.	136.00
57,001.	58.000.	138.00
58,001.	59.000.	140.00
59,001.	60.000.	142.00
60,001.	61.000.	144.00
61,001.	62.000.	146.00
62,001.	63.000.	148.00
63,001.	64.000.	150.00
64,001.	65.000.	152.00
65,001.	66.000.	154.00
66,001.	67.000.	156.00
67,001.	68.000.	158.00
68,001.	69.000.	160.00
69,001.	70.000.	162.00
70,001.	71.000.	164.00
71,001.	72.000.	166.00
72,001.	73.000.	168.00
73,001.	74.000.	170.00
74,001.	75.000.	172.00
75,001.	76.000.	174.00
76,001.	77.000.	176.00
77,001.	78.000.	178.00
78,001.	79.000.	180.00
79,001.	80.000.	182.00
80,001.	81.000.	184.00
81,001.	82.000.	186.00
82,001.	83.000.	188.00
83,001.	84.000.	190.00
84,001.	85.000.	192.00
85,001.	86.000.	194.00
86,001.	87.000.	196.00
87,001.	88.000.	198.00
88,001.	89.000.	200.00
89,001.	90.000.	202.00
90,001.	91.000.	204.00
91,001.	92.000.	206.00
92,001.	93.000.	208.00
93,001.	94.000.	210.00
94,001.	95.000.	212.00
95,001.	96.000.	214.00
96,001.	97.000.	216.00
97,001.	98.000.	218.00
98,001.	99.000.	220.00
99,001.	100.000.	222.00

In a recent statement Lewis B.
Franklin, director of the U. S. war
loan organization at Washington,
said:

"With a program that will in-
volve the expenditure of more than
thirty-six billion dollars during the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, it is
evident that every citizen of the United
States must devote a very consider-
able part of his total earnings to the
needs of his country. No definite rules
can be laid down as to each man's
share. The rule of conscience will be
the best guide. The intelligent, pa-
triotic citizen in these times of trial
will reduce his personal expenditures
by eliminating needless luxuries, by a
careful supervision of his annual bud-
get, by insisting upon the elimination
of waste by himself, his family and
his entire household.

"He will indulge himself in enter-
tainments to a less degree than heret-
ofore and will at the same time en-
deavor to increase his earning power
to the maximum. When this is accom-
plished he will find that the amount
which he has available for investment
has been largely increased, and I
hardly feel that any argument is need-
ed to persuade him that often mil-
lions of our men risked their lives,
the dollars which he is accumulating
should without hesitation be loaned to
the government."

All of which puts the share problem
up to the individual for solution.

Starting the Baby Right With W. S. S.

A movement has been inaugurated
to see that each baby born in the state
of Illinois gets the proper start in life.
The plan is to present to each a War
Savings certificate with at least one \$5
War Savings stamp attached. The
parents hold the certificate in trust
and as a rule see to it that there are
no vacant spots on it.

CHOICE OF BLOUSE

Decision on Style Is of Impor-
tance to All Women.

Garment to Accompany Suit Should
Blend Properly and Coat Must
Be Long Enough.

Selection of the suit blouse is a
much more important matter than
many women think. If the blouse
chosen to accompany a suit does not
blend properly with the suit the en-
tire outfit appears at a disadvantage,
declares a fashion writer. If the suit
is a dressy one, the blouse should be
of the same type, and, if a plainly
tailored or sport suit is worn the
blouse should be equally severe.

The blouse shown in the sketch is
a smart model for wear with a dressy
suit. The coat of the suit must be
long enough to cover the entire blouse,
of course, but suit coats this season
are practically all quite long. Thirty-
eight inches is about the minimum
length, and some reach almost to the
hem of the skirt.

The blouse shown is made of geor-
gette, with the front cut on surplice
lines. The back is plain, finished at
the neck with a little round yoke or
collar embroidered to match the long
panels that extend down either side
of the front. This blouse would be
smart, made of white georgette, with
embroidery and piping of revers in
oriental colorings, or a single color to
match the suit with which the blouse
is to be worn may be chosen. This
blouse might also be made of satin
or crepe de chine, with very good ef-
fect.

A great many of the smartest
blouses shown this season combine two
colors. The upper part or sleeves
may be of rose, with lower half, from
bust to waistline, of navy, or the
entire blouse may be of rose color
with navy sleeves for example.

There is a clever conservation
scheme in utilizing last season's blouses
of sheer white, such as georgette,
lace, net, etc., as the foundation over
which are worn little low-necked,
sleeveless blouses made of georgette



Suit Blouse, Embroidered and Fringe
Trimmed.

In a color to match the season's suit.
These little sleeveless georgette
blouses in color are even worn over
sheer lingerie blouses.

A great many tailored crepe de
chine and satin blouses are shown
this season made with high collars.
These collars usually button severely,
and are finished at the edge with a
little turn-over of self-fabric.

The long Russian blouse continues
to be a favorite with French design-
ers; but Americans accept it rather
reluctantly. One recently shown was
made of purple georgette, embro-
idered in gold thread and banded about
sleeves and edge with navy satin.

TO MAKE ECONOMICAL APRON

Worn-Out Shirts Can Be Turned to
Good Service in These Days of
High-Priced Cotton.

Every woman knows that when a
man's shirt has worn-out cuffs and
holes below the collarband, making the
shirt unwearable, there is still a quan-
tity of good material left. When there
are children in the family there is gen-
erally a way to use it; when not, it
usually goes into the rag-bag.

An apron can be made of the materi-
al and in these days of high-priced cot-
ton goods it will pay well to use the
goods in this way. Cut off the neck-
band and yoke; cut out sleeves; lay
body of shirt out flat and cut out
apron, making it as large as the goods
will permit. The openings on the side
are sewed up. A facing for the top
of the apron is cut from what is left
of one of the fronts.

One sleeve will make the strings
and the other sleeve will make a bib,
if one is wanted, and with a little
piecing a bib can be made with straps
sewed into strings at the back.

This makes an apron that can be put
on with one motion. No pins and no
buttons, and bib always in place.

A good rule for the size of thread
in making buttonholes is to have it
no coarser than that used for making
the garments.

SALVAGE TO HELP WAR SAVINGS DRIVE

WASTE AND EXTRAVAGANCE DE-
CLARED TWO OF COUNTRY'S
MOST POWERFUL ENEMIES.

"JUNK" NOW IS VALUABLE

Putting of Material Where It Can Be
Used Again a Patriotic and
Profitable Service.

To help put Illinois over the top—
over-buying its quota of \$125,000,000
in War Savings stamps—the Illinois
Committee for War Savings, of which
Martin A. Ryerson is director, sug-
gests that every person in the state
enlist in the salvage service. But this
is merely incidental to the "Over the
Top" drive, in which it is estimated
\$40,000,000 worth of stamps must be
sold.

Two of the country's most powerful
enemies are waste and extravagance
because they take force from the
building power that the United States
must put forth. Therefore it is urged
that the putting of material where it
can be used again is distinctly patri-
otic. At the same time the individual
in the salvage service profits thereby.
Waste material sold to keep it in active
service helps the government in its
reconstruction work. If the proceeds
are invested in War Savings stamps
that is another help for the govern-
ment on which the individual draws
interest.

"Let us prove to the government,"
says the committee, "that for every
man who fought overseas there are
ten at home willing to make any sac-
rifice required to help pay the war bills,
if you cannot give your waste mate-
rial for the good of your country,
sell it."

"Old rubbers, rubber bags, tubing,
automobile tires, old shoes, gloves,
scraps of leather, woolen and cotton
rags, carpets and clothing in any con-
dition can be used to good advantage.
Newspapers, wrapping paper, all scrap
paper and string and cord of all kinds
should be saved and sold instead of
being consigned to bonfires. Old
gold and silver are bought by the
federal assay office for remelting,
while tin foil, brass and metal junk,
old linen, old architectural linen draw-
ings and tobacco coupons are accept-
able to the Red Cross.

"In response to an appeal by the
National War Savings Committee Mrs.
Woodrow Wilson, Ex-President and
Mrs. Taft and Ex-President Roosevelt
donated gold and silver articles to the
Treasury and Trunk fund and recent
drives in Chicago have filled various
melting pots to overflowing.

"Go through your home room by
room and see what you can give or
sell for the good of the nation. See
what old things you can use again to
avoid unnecessary spending for new
ones. See what you can pass on or
make over to avoid drawing on the
limited reserves of new material.

"What the salvage bureau of the quar-
termaster's department at Washington
has accomplished with waste material
is pretty well known by this time and
it should be an incentive for every
man, woman and child to help.

"Sell all you can and buy War Sav-
ings stamps, thereby helping to put
Illinois over the top."

THE IDLER

If you have an idle dollar
It's a slacker.
Take it firmly by the collar,
It's a slacker.
Make-it battle for the nation;
For a dollar on vacation
In this present situation
Is a slacker.

—Harold Oesterreich.

W. S. S. MONEY STAYS HOME.

The War Savings committee for Illi-
nois calls attention to the fact that the
amount of money received from War
Savings stamps does not leave the
country but comes back to the people.
It is used in paying the bills due for
labor in this country, and for keeping
open the channels of trade, thereby
furnishing labor for the individual man
and woman. Thus it is seen that pro-
viding the government with a steady
flow of cash enables the poorest man
to do his duty and to show his patri-
otism in exactly the same way as peo-
ple who can lend the government great
sums of money, or who can go across
and fight.

Court Clerk Sells \$41,000 in W. S. S.

G. Edwin Mitchell, deputy clerk in
the Superior court, Chicago, has sold
more than \$41,000 worth of War Sav-
ings stamps in the Cook County build-
ing. He is chairman of the county
building committee. No other man in
a similar capacity in the state has ex-
ceeded this record.

21,123 W. S. S. Societies in Illinois.
According to the latest reports from
Washington there are now 21,123 War
Savings societies in Illinois. This
means that the state has gone over
the top in this respect. The quota was
20,010. The state also has 7,500 maxi-
mum war savers, which is consid-
erably above the quota.

Your money's sure
When stamps mature—
Buy W. S. S.

U. S. OFFICIAL FILMS

When Johnny Goes Marching Home Surprised With Your Intimate Knowledge of His Files

Indeed, tell him you actually
saw him fight! Tell him you
were right with him at Can-
tigny last May when he went
Over the Top against odds of
two to one—with Hun moral
stiffened by three weeks of un-
checked ground gained.

Tell him that you were at his
elbow when he got his Hun;
that you saw him in flesh and
blood reality as he brushed by
the opposing Heinies as though
they were straw men. Astound
him finally by telling him that
you were with him pretty much
all the time after he embarked
for France, followed him throu-
gh his overseas training, bil-
leting with him back of the lines,
and watching him in action in

front-line trenches.

can say these things to
any truthfully—if you see
ERICA'S ANSWER, your
ernment's own official mov-
picture of the war, taken
he U. S. Signal Corps—pho-
graphed right on the battle-

you want to be able to talk
the war intelligently with
boys when they come home
you want to know just what
America played in hasten-
the victory and bringing
ut the sudden peace; if you
nt to be able to bequeath to
r children and grandchild-
n a vivid mind picture of the
war—you can't afford to
ss this marvelous war-feature

Learn How America Fought the Victory Insist on seeing

"America's Answer"

At the

Majestic Theater NEW YEARS Afternoon and Evening

MUST SAVE HARDER AND PRODUCE MORE

GOVERNMENT URGES THE CON-
SERVATION OF MONEY, MA-
TERIALS AND LABOR.

IS COUNTRY'S UTMOST NEED

War Savings Campaign Educating the
People and inculcating the
Habit of Thrift.

Saving is the utmost need of the
United States today. Linked with
this is the need of increased produc-
tion. With enormous war bills to pay
and billions needed for reconstruction
work, the necessity for the conserva-
tion of money, materials and labor is
apparent.

The sale of \$2,000,000,000 or \$4,000-
000,000 worth of War Savings stamps
will not begin to meet these needs. But
the War Savings campaign inculcates
the habit of saving not only of money
but of materials and labor, and thus
helps to provide for the nation's needs.

The secret of Germany's power to
endure as long as she did was in the
fact that the German people learned
the difference between the essential
and the nonessential. They learned it
long before the war and applied it
most rigidly ever since. Germany cen-
tered all her energies for years on the
production of necessities and war sup-
plies. Her people recognized her war
needs and met them.

The cry from the government is that
there must be greater saving and pro-
duction. Officials declare that every
ounce of material, every hour of labor
and every stroke of energy must be
used in producing necessities. They
point out that there are not enough
workers and materials to turn out the
vast amount of food, clothing and ships
that we must have and at the same
time produce all the things we would
like to have. Therefore we must use
less so that they may have all they
need.

Money is of no avail to the govern-
ment unless it can buy material. In
this connection the War Savings Com-
mittee for Illinois lays stress on the
fact that if we save religiously to buy
War Savings stamps, and in so doing
use less of the products of our farm
and factories, the money we save will
enable the government to purchase ma-
terials we have refrained from using.

The question of how to produce
more has been asked many times and
answered in almost as many different
ways. But in nearly all the answers
emphasis is laid on the need that ev-
erybody work. Personal work, pleas-

ures and desires subjugated
to the country's and today the
country has no riders of any
class.

Another point is that all
workers must put time. Half
time, the government, fails to pro-
duce sufficiently, the same ef-
fect as if fire or bombs destroyed
half of what the States sent
to the boys in France.

The third point is that all work
must be done as to the sys-
tem that will best the country's
resources. This or sticking to
the job because changes are
costly in both efficiency. The
patriotic man should be sure that
his work is the country's
needs and then sit.

Rounding up their dollars and
slack hours laded just as
important as it would up draft
evaders. When the idle dollars
are converted War Savings
stamps and all day time into
work the recon program can
be carried on with a hitch. That
is why the government says "Save
more and produce."

WAR WORK IN SCHOOLS

Thrift Movement penetrates Their
Worth as Government Agencies.

The schools of state, according
to reports from superintendent,
have made the subject of thrift a definite
portion of study during the
last three years. They have demon-
strated their own governmental
agencies.

Teaching thrift optional in the
public schools of state, but the
war savings movement made it gen-
eral. With the ration on the part
of the students they were assist-
ing directly in the prosecution of the
war, this subject has become paramount.

The United States School Garden
army found many ways in this state
and much food raised in war
gardens planted, and for and har-
vested by school children. The agri-
cultural department of the University
of Illinois materialized this move-
ment by conducting an organization
known as the Normal Boys' and
Girls' club. It fished funds for
work in communities where part of
the expense was covered by popular
subscription.

Big Work in Little Town.
In Arenzville, Es county, which
has a population only 400, already
about \$71,000 worth of War Savings
Stamps have been sold. The quota
for the town was \$40,800. The
postmaster reports that only one per-
son in the town is failed to invest
in War Savings securities.

The government has fixed the price
of War Savings stamps. They increase
in value 1 cent every month.

Local and Personal Happenings

Sunday at the Majestic, a Triangle picture.

Correspondence cards 25 cents up at King's Drug Store.

Grescent Cream for chapped hands— at King's Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bock spent over Christmas with relatives in Kenosha.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ross of Chicago spent Saturday among Antioch friends.

Mrs. Oliver Mathews who has been ill with the flu for the past few days now has pneumonia.

We have a weather chart calendar for you. Get yours before they are all gone. King's Drug Store.

Next Wednesday at the Majestic, "America's answer. Uncle Sam wants you to see it. Be there. Afternoon and evening.

When Johnny comes marching home surprise him with your knowledge of the war. See America's Answer at the Majestic, New Years afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Julius Belter has received word of the death of her eldest son August Belter, which occurred at his home in Washington Heights on Christmas day, the cause being paralysis.

The Antioch band will give a dance at the Antioch opera house on New Years eve. Everyone is invited to meet and join in dancing the old year out and the New Year in. Tickets \$1.00.

The severe storm of Tuesday materially lessened the attendance at the Christmas services Tuesday evening. Those who did brave the storm were paid for their efforts.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovestead of Milwaukee are announcing the arrival of a little son, who came to their home the day of the week. Mrs. Lovestead was very Miss Elsie Scott of this place.

Mrs. Mary Pollock of Chicago spent Christmas at the home of her parents, and Mrs. S. E. Pollock. Her sister accompanied her back to the city and will remain until after New Year's.

Cassidy arrived home Christmas to spend the holidays with his family here, but on account of his family of only a short duration he will be obliged to leave again on the second of January.

Word has reached here of the death of the little five months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pitman of Chetek, Wis. His death which occurred on Friday last was due to a severe case of pneumonia which followed the flu and was contracted while the mother and children were visiting relatives in Minneapolis, Minn.

Stewart Cleworth, who has been in France for the past three months paid his friends here a surprise visit the latter part of the past week, having popped off for a few days on his way back to his home in Iowa. He was transferred to the Cavalry the day before the signing of the armistice and was among those who were making preparations to give cheer to the fleeing Germans. He has received an honorable discharge from the service and will reach Iowa in time to spend Christmas with the homelinks.

A portion of a letter received by J. McVey, local food administrator, from Wm. E. Webb, Jr.: I do not want you to think that I lack lack of activity for the moment at the food administration can dispense with your services. This is not the case. We are now waiting to hear from Mr. Webb whom we expect back from Europe some time in January, and who then give us a program to follow. The program will, in probability, ever conservation in matters such as his investigations make necessary. It is the wish of the administration to still hold our organization intact.

Notice

We will grind feed on Mondays and Wednesdays until further notice, at the S. Runyard home on North Main street. Dunn & Runyard 17w2

PIANO TUNG

in Antioch vicinity at once or month you write or ph

EARL G. ALI, 1154-M. Regular \$3.00

LANDS FOR SALE

souri and Iowa sale. For particulars.

C. O. GARR, Iowa.

Mrs. Weckert is quite ill with the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dupre were Chicago passes this morning.

Miss V. Kuhaupt is home from Milwaukee the holidays.

Sam Tappent the Christmas holiday with relatives in Iowa.

Vincent was home from the Great Lakes Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor of Waukegan spent Christmas with Antioch relatives.

Mrs. Ada Norton and Miss Perl Lux of Chicago spent Christmas with Antioch relatives.

Misses De and Mary Tiffany are home from campaign to spend the holiday vacation.

There being holiday this week we are obliged to close the news one day later than usual.

First Lieutenant John Knuf has been transferred from Virginia to the navy yards at Philadelphia.

Carl Naber has been home on a short furlough Thursday for Paris Island, with expectation of soon going across.

UniverSal Soot Destroyer is guaranteed to clean stove pipes and chimneys from soft coal soot. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

Dr. C. G. Mott and wife and Erving Freeman all of Chicago spent over Christmas with R. F. S. Morrell and family at this place.

Mrs. Rollo Schwartz and daughter Arlene of Chetek, Wis., arrived here last Saturday to spend Christmas with the former's mother, Mrs. John Grimm.

Mr. and Mrs. John Vanatten returned to their home at Chetek, Wis., on Thursday evening after having spent the past three weeks with relatives here.

The Royal Neighbors will hold a special meeting this Friday evening at which time the names of several candidates will be voted upon. The class adoption which had been planned to take place at this meeting has been postponed until a later date that will be announced later. Account of so many of the members having illness in their homes at this time.

death of Mr. and Mrs. Skala of Ingleside. Mrs. Skala died the disease first and passed away a short illness, at a time Mr. Skala was also critically ill, were taken to Chicago on the train, she in her casket and he in a stretcher. His death followed in a week taking place Sunday.

Bumblebee's guy. Frank, seeing a bee for the first time, said to him: "Hear that bug whispering?"

Musical Ch. Patience—"Do you know the name of that piece?" Patricia—"Do you mean the one the woman singing or the Yonkers Statesman?"

The Difference. Said the observer: "There may be a lot of differences between the old-time writer and a crook, but one of 'em is a pseudonym and the other just plain alias."

Optimistic Think. A brave man dies once; while one that lives in constant fear of death every moment feels its ures.

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We wish you all a very Happy New Year.

Coming to the Majestic, Theda Bara in "A Fool There Was."

Miss Marie Johannott of Chicago spent Christmas at her home here.

Saturday at the Majestic, Monroe Salisbury in "The Price of Silence" a Blue Bird feature.

Try UniverSal Soot Destroyer. It means no taking down of stove pipes to clean out the soot. No chimney fires. Guaranteed. 25 cents per pound at Williams Bros.

Daily Thought. Plow deep while sluggards sleep.—Benjamin Franklin.

When Best Work is Done. Work is only done well when it is done with a will; and no man has a thoroughly sound will unless he knows he is doing what he should, and is in his place.—Ruskin.

Tangan-tangan Weed. The tangen-tangan weed or vine of the Philippines is the source of a valuable lubricating oil. Those interested in the wild growth claim that 1,000,000 gallons of the oil can be produced in one year, while cultivation will greatly increase the output. Besides its value as a lubricator for delicate machinery, tangen-tangan oil is prized by the natives for its medicinal properties.

Work With a Will. Whatever your work, do not wait to "feel just like it," before you begin to do your best. If you wait for inspiration you are doomed. Disregard your moods. Pay no attention to your feelings. If it is time to work, set about it, not half-heartedly, but with the whole-souled energy which is an admirable substitute for enthusiasm. To wait till you feel like it before you do your best, is to waste life and power.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT. WANTED—Girl for housework, F. R. King.

FOR RENT CHEAP—Rooms over King's Drug Store.

FOR SALE—Base burner. Owner in Berlin inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—1917 Ford touring car, run less than 10,000 miles. F. R. King.

FOR SALE—A farm of 60 acres in Village of Antioch. Inquire of C. S. Richards.

FOR SALE—Cord wood or wood in blocks, also oak posts, reasonable price. H. H. Tower, Lake Villa, Ill. 4w16

FOR RENT—A seven room house on Johnson street with electric lights, city water. Inquire of W. R. Williams.

FOR RENT—The Geo. Crittenden farm of 100 acres. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Lucy Nellis, Russell. 16w2

FOR SALE—9 work horses, 1 imported Belgium stud, 3 driving horses, Guernsey bull calves. Apply to J. Grimshaw, O. W. Lehman farm, Lake Villa, Ill. 16w2

LOST—Last Sunday evening, on the sidewalk between the Margaret Davis residence and the Harlow Barber residence, a pin made up of a small portrait surrounded by a gold circle. Valued as a keepsake. Finder please return same to this office.

"I Used to Urge Her to Write to Her People."

McAlvey was told that his wife's pledge had been all in vain; that the father, long since separated from the rest of the family, had moved away and has been living in Knoxville, Tenn., where he is practicing medicine. He made the fortune he spent looking for the girl in the manufacture of medicines.

QUICK WIT OF LITTLE GIRL. Helps Police Capture Criminals by Writing Auto License Number in Sand.

Cleveland, O.—The quick wit of a Cleveland girl enabled police here to clear up the mysterious shooting of Andrew Jablonski, seventeen. Stella Kaminska, twelve, saw five men firing revolvers from an automobile. Not having a pencil or paper, she quickly wrote the license number of the machine in the sand with a stick. Police traced the bandits through this number and made five arrests.

OWES LIFE TO WATCH CHAIN. Deflects Bullet Fired by Former Police Officer and Inflicts Trivial Flesh Wound.

Thompsonville, Conn.—Policeman Alton C. Payne of this place owes his life to a heavy gold watch chain which he wears. When shot by a former policeman the only shot which would have proven fatal struck the chain just over his heart, cutting out three links and penetrating his clothing. He sustained only a flesh wound.

GIRL MISSING 6 YEARS IS FOUND

Husband Clears Case of Lillian Ricketts, Who Fled From Stern Father.

DIED OF PNEUMONIA

Young Woman Decided She Could Live No Longer With Father and Fled to Detroit—Worked for Auto Concern.

Chicago.—Lillian Ricketts has been found. Death solved the mystery of a vanished girl after the police of the nation, hunting six years, had failed.

Lillian Ricketts' father, Dr. Richard Ricketts, formerly of Hammond, Ind., is said to have spent his entire fortune, nearly \$50,000, trying to find her. At one time it was thought Chicago had swallowed her up.

Francis McAlvey, 347 Larchmont avenue, for three years the young woman's husband, broke the news to the family. She sleeps in a graveyard in Detroit. She died of pneumonia on October 26, leaving a little son, eight months old.

Takes New Name. When Lillian Ricketts dropped out of the world in 1912 she was twenty-two years old. For some reason she decided she could no longer live at home with her father. She went to Detroit, and relatives there, fearing to arouse Doctor Ricketts, a stern man, declined to help her if she ever communicated with any one at home, the husband, in Detroit explained.

She made the promise and kept it. Taking the name of Clara Butler, she went to work for an automobile concern. In time she met and married McAlvey under her own name. He knew her secret.

Lonesome for Mother. "She was pitifully lonesome for her mother," he said. "She would get so homesick for her that she would often lie awake at night crying when she thought I was asleep. I often used to urge her to write to her people. She would never do it, she said, because her father would find out and make trouble for the relatives who had befriended her."

When McAlvey telephoned to his dead wife's sister in Indianapolis she said: "Oh, why didn't you tell us before? Mother has grown gray with worry."

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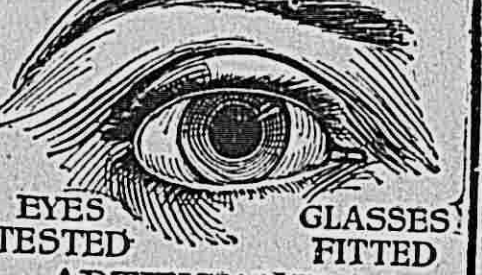
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J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

END OF WAR COMES QUICKLY

An amusing story of the first meeting between Marshal Foch and the German armistice delegates is told by a high British official. When the Germans stalked into the room Marshal Foch received them with calm dignity, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun.

"What armistice? I have made no offer."

The Germans were astounded.

"But we must have an armistice," they wailed.

"Must," said Marshal Foch.

"Well, well, squire, you lo happy as a chipplin' bird in time," said a neighbor.

"Yes, Emory," returned the codger. "I have abundant cau rejoicing. The war is over and

Patriotic Growing Pains
Mother had taken her six-year-old son to the movies and he had been absent for an afternoon.

Patriotic Growing Pains.
Mother had taken her six-year-old son to the movies and he had been half-asleep for an afternoon.

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Mother had taken her six-year-old son to the movies and he had been half-asleep for an afternoon.

Poor sonie was just withering for chance to stretch his legs. Finally, he blurted out, loudly and with deep disgust in his voice: "Doggone it; I something would play 'The Spangled Banner.'"

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